

## Chapter OT 1

### DEFINITIONS

OT 1.01 Authority and purpose.

OT 1.02 Definitions.

**OT 1.01 Authority and purpose.** The rules in this chapter are adopted by the occupational therapists affiliated credentialing board under the authority of ss. 15.085 (5) (b), 227.11 (2) and 448.965, Stats., to govern the licensure and regulation of occupational therapists and occupational therapy assistants.

**History:** CR 02–026; cr. Register December 2002 No. 564, eff. 1–1–03.

**OT 1.02 Definitions.** As used in chs. OT 1 to 5:

(1) “Assessment” is a component part of the evaluation process, and means the process of determining the need for, nature of, and estimated time of treatment at different intervals during the treatment, determining needed coordination with or referrals to other disciplines, and documenting these activities.

(2) “Board” means the occupational therapists affiliated credentialing board.

(3) “Consultation” means a work-centered, problem-solving helping relationship in which knowledge, experience, abilities and skills are shared with client, family, caregivers, and other professionals, including physicians, in the process of helping to habilitate or rehabilitate through the use of occupational therapy.

(4) “Entry-level” means the person has no demonstrated experience in a specific position, such as a new graduate, a person new to the position, or a person in a new setting with no previous experience in that area of practice.

(5) “Evaluation” means the process of obtaining and interpreting data necessary for understanding the individual system or situation. This includes planning for and documenting the evaluation process, results and recommendations, including the need for intervention and potential change in the intervention plan.

(6) “Experienced” means demonstrated competence in the performance of duties in a given area of practice.

(7) “Habilitation” means an occupational therapy intervention designed for the education, training or support services provided to individuals to assist them in acquiring skills not yet gained or learned, thus enabling them to learn, practice and refine skills needed for independent living, productive employment activity and community participation.

(8) “Level I fieldwork” means an integral part of didactic courses and includes varied learning experiences. Students are supervised in observation and assistance with clients during short term contacts.

(9) “Level II fieldwork” means extended fieldwork which emphasizes the application and integration of academically acquired knowledge and skills in the supervised delivery of occupational therapy services to clients.

(10) “Occupational performance areas” means the functional abilities that occupational therapy addresses in the areas of activities of daily living, including continence training; self maintenance; functional communication and functional mobility; work and productive activities, including home management; care giv-

ing; learning and vocational pursuits; and play or leisure activities, including solitary and social activities and recreation.

(11) “Occupational performance components” means the skills and abilities that an individual uses to engage in performance areas, including sensorimotor, sensory, neuromuscular and motor factors; cognitive integration and cognitive components; and psychological, social and self-management areas.

(12) “Occupational performance contexts” means situations or factors that influence an individual’s engagement in desired or required occupational performance areas, including age, maturation, life cycle stage of disability, physical environment, social supports and expectations, and behavioral norms and opportunities.

(13) “Occupational therapist educational program” means an educational program and supervised internships in occupational therapy recognized by the board and accredited by the accreditation council for occupational therapy education of the American occupational therapy association or a program approved by the world federation of occupational therapy.

(14) “Occupational therapy assistant educational program” means an educational program and supervised internships in occupational therapy recognized by the board and accredited by the accreditation council for occupational therapy education of the American occupational therapy association or a program approved by the world federation of occupational therapy.

(15) “Prevention” means the fostering of normal development, sustaining and protecting existing functions and abilities, preventing disability or supporting levels of restoration or change to enable individuals to maintain maximum independence.

(16) “Referral and physician order” means the practice of requesting and, where applicable, ordering occupational therapy services and delegating the responsibility for evaluation and treatment to an occupational therapist.

(17) “Rehabilitation” means the process of treatment and education to restore a person’s ability to live and work as normally as possible after a disabling injury or illness.

(18) “Screening” means the review of occupational performance components in natural environments, educational or clinical settings to determine the significance of discrepancy between current performance and expected level of performance, which may be done in consultation with a physician.

(19) “Service competence” means the determination made by various methods that 2 people performing the same or equivalent procedures will obtain the same or equivalent results.

(20) “Supervision” is a cooperative process in which 2 or more people participate in a joint effort to establish, maintain and elevate a level of competence and performance. One of the participants, the supervisor, possesses skill, competence, experience, education, credentials, or authority in excess of those possessed by the other participant, the supervisee.

**History:** CR 02–026; cr. Register December 2002 No. 564, eff. 1–1–03.